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Labor Day Address

-:-

By John Francis Neylan

It is a universal practice in the commercial world to have once a year a taking of stock or inventory for the purpose of ascertaining the results of the period just passed and determining upon plans for the future. It might be said that the end of the workers' fiscal year is Labor Day, and it is entirely appropriate on this occasion to review the past and in some degree attempt to look into the future.

In reviewing the immediate past history of the world and the effects of that period upon the human race there would seem to be but little to cheer the observer and much to convince him that as long as time shall last we will simply pass through cycles of relative development physically, mentally and morally, ending in a return to the destruction of all the laborious accomplishment. It would seem as if that far-off promised land of peace upon earth was simply a mirage leading us on only to dissolve and mock us at the moment we believed ourselves upon the borders.

Scarcely more than three years ago, our philosophers and thinkers advised us that never again would there be a destructive war among first class nations. We were told that civilization had advanced too far to permit of recourse to such a barbarous method of settling international disputes. With conviction we read that the financial kings of the world would not tolerate such a conflict; that they would bring bellicose nations to their senses by refusing the credit necessary to wage war. Indeed, one of our political parties took on an international aspect and assured us that this world-wide bond welded by them would stand against the efforts of ambitious governments to break the harmony of nations. In fact, it seemed as if we had reached that stage in the world's progress where we were free to devote all of our energies to the task of giving to all of our people the substance of the guarantee of equal opportunity in the pursuit of happiness.

Scarcely more than three short years ago on days such as this the men, the women and the children of France, of Belgium and of Germany threw off the cares of daily business, toil and task and in the verdant parks and fields indulged in play and recreation. The mirthful laughter of the little children, oblivious of the cares and trials of the work-a-day world, made their elders forget wrongs and injuries and feel that there was some real joy to be obtained even by the meek and lowly.

Throughout the world the struggle for the equalization of opportunity was being carried on within national boundary lines. The task of ameliorating the conditions of the vast millions who struggled for a mere existence was commanding the attention of the best brains of all nations. Progress was being made. True, it was slow; at times so slow as to almost make men despair. The forces of entrenched greed and reaction, embattled in stupidity, were pushed back only step by step—but they were pushed back.

We saw in our own land such beneficent and economically sound measures as the industrial accident law enacted, in spite of the bitter hostility of intelligent employers who today are ashamed of their opposition. We saw a nation-wide struggle for child labor laws gradually yield concrete results, and an

intelligent step taken towards emancipation of the waifs whose toil even today disgraces the nation and stands as a monument to the greed of men making millions in extortionate profits from cotton. In our own State we saw the enactment of such statutes as the eight-hour law for women, designed to protect the womanhood and motherhood of the nation. In brief, throughout the world we saw the gradual spread of a new philosophy in government which had for its object the placing of the human being above the dollar.

To the student of affairs it began to appear that we were only at the beginning of an age of long struggle, and that the ends to be achieved would only be reached after generations and generations of contest with all the disappointments incidental to the ebb and flow of the tide of success.

Suddenly all was changed. On the flimsiest of pretexts the mad Mullah governments decided that the hour had arrived to launch forth its armies and conquer the world. The dreams of the philosophers and thinkers vanished into thin air; the mask of civilization was thrown off; the financial kings of the world were ordered to furnish forthwith the necessary millions and billions; the international political party burst into its respective national elements; declarations of war became a daily occurrence, and the world aghast and almost numbed, faced grim and savage slaughter.

An unoffending small nation was murdered by a monarch who had taken solemn oath to defend it, but the time necessary to the accomplishment of the crime was probably the most precious few days in the history of the world. Those few days gave the immortal Republic of France the time necessary to rally her children to her defense and to take her stand as the protector of what remained of civilization until the rest of the world could make ready.

Crime has been piled upon crime, regardless of the consequences until today practically the entire world stands arrayed against a nation which, led astray by the mad philosophy of might, stands as the last bulwark of irresponsible government.

But with all of its slaughter and its crime, this conflict has brought home to every government and to every monarch, with a force that must penetrate the most stupid mind, the fact that in the last analysis the greatest assets of any nation are its men, its women and its children. Generations of peaceful discussion and debate could never have yielded the results thus far achieved, and only a beginning has been made.

To measure in some degree the fundamental changes which have taken place and the events which produced these results is instructive.

The great world conflict was in progress but a short time when suddenly it was realized that the contending armies in the field were merely the indicators of the progress of a contest being waged far from the battle line.

The real war was being waged in the factories of Germany and Austria on the one hand and the industrial plants of France, Great Britain and the allied nations on the other. It was learned that the clash of steel from the North sea to the Alps

was the manifestation of the concentration of the human energy of one group of nations against a similar force originating in the workshops of the central empires, and that the contending armies were merely instrumentalities for the direction of this force.

From the battle lines went back the appeal for more munitions and more munitions and more munitions. The demand was stronger and stronger with each succeeding day, and more and more was learned the lesson that that group of nations would win the war which would be able to mobilize its industrial forces and produce an overwhelming preponderance of war materials.

The attention of every government was turned to the workers. The most obtuse government suddenly realized that the most valuable thing in all the world was human energy, and that the reservoir of this precious force was the vast body of toilers. Immediately there began a change in the philosophy of government, the effects of which will be unending.

Those in control of the destinies of nations became conscious of the fact that it was asking too much of human nature to expect of men who had felt that their governments were indifferent to their welfare the unselfish and wholehearted co-operation necessary to maintain that government. They became conscious also of the fact that patriotic co-operation could not be compelled at the point of the bayonet. They became conscious of the fact that the one just and intelligent course towards an effective mobilization of the power of the workers lay in the participation of the toilers in the conduct of affairs to the end that just demands might receive just and prompt attention. They became conscious of the fact that the worker demanded a share in the control of the destinies of his children commensurate with his importance to his nation.

The results all the world knows. Labor in every European nation, acting through its responsible agencies, has responded loyally and patriotically; the conservative elements working in daily contact with the representatives of labor have found for the first time in their lives that workingmen breathe and feel, that they are susceptible to heat and cold, in fact, that they experience all human emotions, just the same as bankers and merchants. The old academic debates of capital versus labor in very large part will be left to the antiquarian after the war, and the nations will proceed on the theory that the welfare of the nation means the welfare of all the people. According to old fashioned commercial standards, every European nation is bankrupt today, and yet they fight on, because they each have their respective share of the greatest resource of all—human energy.

While the European nations have been reaching the new understanding through the bitter experiences of war, we in the United States stand little ahead of where we were three years ago. But within the next twelve months we are going to learn our lesson, as all other nations have learned it, or we are going to face serious internal troubles which will hamper and defeat our purpose in the war.

Throughout the United States our political, commercial and industrial leaders are on trial. They are facing the most gigantic problem which ever confronted the republic, and upon them is the solemn responsibility of a just solution which is so necessary to a proper conduct of the part of this nation in the struggle to suppress selfish and autocratic power.

Just as in the other nations in which government is in some degree responsive to popular control those leaders in every walk of life who fail, for whatever cause, will be swept aside by the inexorable march of events and their places taken by those of more understanding.

During the past few months there has seemingly been a cunning determination upon the part of alleged commercial leaders to attribute every industrial disturbance to the agitation of the I. W. W. propagandist, and thereby hurt the cause of the striker in public opinion. No doubt some of these disturbances have been due to the activity of this organization, with the doctrine of which I for one have no sympathy, but the vast majority of industrial disturbances have been due to other well defined causes.

With the mounting cost of the necessities of life, due to the manipulation of food supplies by the speculator, we have seen the purchasing power of the dollar decline until the worker had the alternative of supinely facing abject want or, through his responsible organization, securing an increase in wages. Some of our conservative leaders would have us believe that it was the

patriotic duty of the worker to starve to death, and perform the operation with dignity. They have much to learn, and unless they do learn they will wake up a year hence to find, like Rip Van Winkle, a new state of affairs.

Every man of intelligence expected just what has occurred and just what will continue to occur until our economic system is adjusted to the new conditions facing our people. Intelligent employers anticipated the difficulties and in conference with the responsible agencies of labor reached adjustments before it was necessary for the worker to resort to coercive methods. Other employers held back until trouble came and then through force of public opinion met the situation. Still other employers whose point of view could qualify them for control in a mediaeval stage of industrialism have arrogantly refused to their employees not only the means of a decent livelihood, but have gone farther and even denied to workingmen the right to deal with their employers through a representative organization.

The man who denies to peaceful workingmen the right to organize for their own protection and to achieve the benefits of collective bargaining puts a premium on anarchy, and renders service to the I. W. W. that no ten paid propagandists of that organization could render.

There could be no better illustration of the stupid handling of a labor dispute than we have here in San Francisco at the present time. The well-meaning and personally amiable manager of a public utility, the history of which constitutes one of the foulest blots on the history of any community, not only denies to the employees of the corporation a living wage, but goes further and denies to them their right to organize for their own protection, and then, disregarding the rights of the employee and the public alike, refuses to submit the dispute to arbitration. Whether this course is pursued under the orders of an absentee proprietor of the utility, or the manager's own initiative, it can have only one result, and that is to cause the people of San Francisco to welcome the day when this corporation will avoid the alternative of bankruptcy by selling to the city at a fair price. With the departure of this corporation the malodorous record of Patrick Calhoun and his associates who debauched this city in her hour of trial will be well closed.

There is no question on which side public opinion is ranged in the present dispute, and there is no question that public sympathy will remain with the striking workmen unless it is repelled by acts of violence. An act of violence on the part of a striking carman today is not only a violation of the law, but it is a stupid attack on organized labor. Every act of violence by a striking carman will be magnified to the benefit of the corporation and the detriment of labor's cause. Every workingman who resorts to violence under the provocation of gunmen and thugs falls into the trap laid for him.

Labor is on trial and must show that it is responsible. For one, I am confident that it will, and the results will be vastly to its benefit.

The clash in San Francisco is but a local manifestation of a condition throughout the nation, which must be adjusted, and will be adjusted in accordance with the welfare of all the nation if our leaders in all walks of life demonstrate the efficiency of which we boast so much as a nation.

The nation is today muddling through the vast task of taking one hundred million peace-loving people and placing them upon a war footing.

This means that it is necessary for us first of all to finance and sustain our allies until such time as our own agencies are ready for their part in the struggle. We have already raised two billions of dollars, and before a year has elapsed we will have raised approximately twenty billions to meet our first year's cost; we have undertaken the greatest shipping construction in the history of the world; we have undertaken the stimulation of food production, to the end that we may not only feed our own people, but in our newly constructed ships transport our surplus to the hungry masses in the allied nations; we have undertaken the construction of an aerial fleet which will dwarf any like force hitherto known; we have prepared for the production of guns and munitions of war of all kinds on a scale which staggers the imagination; and finally by means of the selective draft, we have begun to draw from their ordinary pursuits one million of the finest youth of the land to constitute the army which will represent this nation on the firing line.

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that the nation can go along in leisurely fashion, fearful of change in its industrial fabric, and debating each step taken, has no place except as a trailer in the march of events today.

The one means of accomplishing the task before the nation is through the whole-hearted co-operation of every force within the republic. Before we have gone much farther we will realize what France and England have already recognized, that the welfare of one class of our people is indissolubly bound up in the welfare of all and that the just treatment of each is essential if we are to avoid those internal differences which are destructive of efficiency in the carrying out of our task.

We are going to see our commercial fabric torn to shreds and rewoven to meet the new conditions; we are going to see the great necessities of life taken under autocratic control by the government, and all questions of vested rights in these commodities swept aside; we are going to see the men who have hitherto dictated the terms on which steel, copper, coal and other commodities have been sold, instructed to furnish these essentials upon terms fixed by the people at large, acting through the government. We are going to see still more radical changes. We are going to see in the great primary industries the destruction of the autocratic sway of a small group of directing managers over lives and occupations of hundreds of thousands and millions of wage-earners and the substitution of public authority as the dictator. We are going to see, in short, the passing of the old order.

All of these changes are going to come with the one great central purpose of concentrating the energy of the nation behind the prosecution of the war. The mobilizing of the man-power of the republic is the great aim, and every intelligent leader knows that this man-power cannot be mobilized at its highest efficiency if constantly harassed by the grim specter of want and privation. He knows likewise that the individual smarting under a sense of wrong done him is not efficient.

Wheat, corn and potatoes cannot be harvested without labor. Coal, copper and iron cannot be mined without labor. Guns, aeroplanes and ships cannot be constructed without labor. Labor is the greatest need of the nation at the present moment and upon labor rests a heavy responsibility.

There can be no question that in return for labor's faithful discharge of its responsibilities the nation will effect the changes essential to its welfare and to its efficiency. There can be no question that the radical changes already made and those yet to be accomplished will inure to the benefit of the toilers. There can be no question that as the nation proceeds with the accomplishment of its task the participation of labor in the shaping of its course will be in a constantly increasing ratio.

Concretely, the enactment of the national food control law has already, to some extent, curbed those wretched creatures who would coin millions of illegitimate profits from the hunger of our people, and its effect will be increasingly felt.

Already the fight to conscript swollen war profits has been partially successful, having resulted in forcing an additional \$500,000,000 on to the shoulders of those most able to bear, but most anxious to shirk it.

Already the President of the United States Steel Corporation has been told that his corporation would not get \$90 a ton for the steel which it costs less than \$30 a ton to manufacture.

These are all hopeful signs of what we may expect, but they are merely signs. Much yet remains to be done and let us loyally hope that those in authority will be given the wisdom and the courage not only to see the true solution but unfalteringly to proceed with its accomplishment with steadfast purpose.

If wisdom and courage prevail in our national councils we will go forward to the accomplishment of our share in the grim task which lies before us. We are only now entering the valley of death in which the civilized nations of the earth have been battling for conflicting ideals during three long weary years. We are going to experience sorrow—perhaps we are going to meet disappointments and temporary misfortune. Loved ones will march away in full vigor of young manhood never to return. It is going to be necessary to summon all of our fortitude.

But if each does his allotted share there can be no question of the final result. If each of us but does his share the time is not far distant when the exponents of brutal might who precipitated this conflict, defeated and discredited, will face the terrible anger of their own dis-

illusioned people. And in that day will come our reward. In our own land we will have drawn closer together in sympathy and understanding by common trials and struggles; we will have learned a truer and nobler philosophy of government; we will have achieved no territorial conquest to breed hatred of us in the future; we will exact no usurious indemnity from a fallen foe; we will have no enslaved captives among us to remind us of an infamous ruthlessness; we will have in our factories no stolen machines; nor will we have stolen art treasures in our public buildings. We will be poorer in material wealth, but vastly richer in traditions which fix the places of nations in history.

We shall have earned the gratitude of mankind; we shall have proved our boasted guardianship of human liberty; we shall have rendered our part of the contest to save civilization. Our reward will be cumulative, mounting higher and higher with each succeeding generation, and when we of the present day shall have passed on, when the millions and millions of children yet unborn in Belgium and in France come to the age of understanding, they will be taught to love and hold sacred the name of America—America, the land we love, the land for which we live, and, if God wills it, the land for which we will die. ♦♦♦

GOVERNOR DID NOT BREAK STRIKE.

Alleged statements credited to Los Angeles city officials and police court judges that they were acting under specific instructions from Governor Stephens and the State Council of Defense in arresting all the unemployed men they could find and giving them the alternative of jail sentences or taking the places of striking beet field workers, have been officially denied in statements issued from both the governor's office and from the State Council of Defense at Sacramento.

According to John C. McFarland, executive secretary to Governor Stephens, no such instructions nor passive consent to such a procedure has ever emanated from the governor's office.

"Such statements, if made by Los Angeles city officials, are ridiculous and wholly untrue," declared McFarland.

According to reports, several hundred men have already been sent to the beet fields in Southern California when faced with the alternative of from one to six months on the rock pile or becoming strikebreakers. The striking beet field workers refuse to work under a contract labor system, according to a report to the State Council of Defense by Professor R. L. Adams, State farm labor agent, who investigated the strike. Several big sugar refining companies, says Professor Adams, in an endeavor to force the men to go back to work, without an increase in wages, have notified all sugar beet growers that they will refuse to buy their beets if any grant any increase in wages. The striking beet field workers demand \$3 for a ten-hour day. In denying that any instructions or orders have been issued for compelling idle men to be arrested and forced to become strikebreakers, the State Council of Defense says:

"No such instructions or anything which could be construed as such an order has ever been issued from the State Council to Los Angeles city officials or to any other officials."

"The attitude of the State Council of Defense, and naturally it reflects the attitude of Governor Stephens, is to keep hands off in labor disputes. At the last session of the State Legislature, Governor Stephens went so far as to urge the passage of a bill which would prohibit the use of the National Guard of California in strikes." ♦♦♦

LARKIN NOT WANTED.

Questions in parliament at Melbourne, Australia, concerning a report that James Larkin, head of the Transport Workers' Union in England, and well known as a strike leader, is on his way to Australia, Premier Hughes said instructions had been given to prevent the landing of Larkin anywhere in Australia.

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DUNCAN ON RUSSIA.

There are few, if any, recognized leaders in the American labor movement whose opinions and advice receive more consideration at the hands of the rank and file than James Duncan, who was one of the commission which recently represented this government in Russia.

Mr. Duncan has always been known as a man of force in the labor movement, fearless to a marked degree in voicing his sentiments, and after he has expressed an opinion on any subject there is never any doubt in the minds of his hearers as to just where he stands.

The attitude of Mr. Duncan on international peace is as well known to those who have attended the conventions of the American Federation of Labor for the past twenty years as is his abhorrence for war and militarism, consequently anything he might say in reference to the present war and its effect on the workers is deserving of great consideration, not only by the toiling mass, but by the entire citizenship of our country.

In an interview on August 16th, Mr. Duncan pointed out many of the handicaps under which the Russian people have labored for many years, the chief of these being curtailment and denial of educational opportunities, but he expressed very hopeful views for the future in this direction. He said that Russia is in the position of a country whose people are gradually finding themselves. They are anxious to learn. Everywhere they wanted to know of our labor organizations, our labor laws, our trade agreements and what you might call our social laws. They

asked that we send them books that they may be printed in Russian.

One of the great dangers to which the Russian people are exposed in their quest for knowledge is contained in the following, as expressed by Mr. Duncan:

"They are glad to listen to any one who has anything to tell them. That is why some men now in Russia with American passports in their pockets are dangerous. Some I saw were from our own east side—men who called me by my first name and recalled hearing me speak in New York City. They were of the I. W. W. type; the radical Socialist type, the same type that here at home is playing Germany's game by trying to destroy all that is good in the Socialist movement and are gnawing at the vitals of the labor movement and seeking to make it appear that labor is disloyal. They are all tarred with the same stick. They are not, however, making much progress over there."

This summing up of the situation in Russia as it now exists is almost identical with conditions here, so far as the so-called "radical" advocates of democracy are concerned.

Each self-designated "savior of the people" has his own brand of democracy to offer, and any one who presumes to differ with the wisdom they pour forth in unlimited quantities is an advocate of war and a militarist of the deepest dye.

All true lovers of humanity and democracy have an abhorrence of war which very closely approaches to hatred, but even with the well known attitude of the American labor movement on this question, these "forward looking" phil-

osophers are exhausting the catalogue of invective on President Gompers and other recognized leaders, because they, as Americans, are acting like real Americans in this crisis.

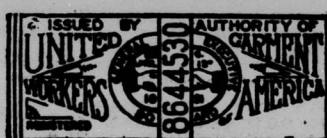
We agree with Mr. Duncan when he says this class of trouble maker with which we are familiar in this country has his prototype in Russia, as in neither country have they so far done anything to construct, as all of their energy, time and effort is dedicated to destruction.—"United Garment Worker."

CHILD LABOR LAW IN DOUBT.

Federal Judge James E. Boyd last week declared the Keating-Owen Child Labor law unconstitutional. Injunction proceedings which resulted in Judge Boyd's ruling were brought by Robert H. Dagenhart and his sons, Reuben and John, against a cotton manufacturing company to prevent the company from dismissing the two boys, minors, from the company's mill at Charlotte. Federal District Attorney William C. Hammer also was made defendant, to prevent the enforcement of the law. The government will at once appeal the decision of Judge Boyd, holding the Federal Child Labor law unconstitutional, to get it before the Supreme Court at the coming fall term.

LESS HOURS FOR FIREMEN.

Mayor Curley has signed the "one day off in three" ordinance for Boston municipal firemen, the act to become effective February 18th, next year.



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ALLEGED RAISE OF WAGES.

By J. Weinberger.

San Francisco newspapers of August 31st published an alleged new voluntarily raised wage scale for culinary workers, as adopted by the San Francisco Restaurant Keepers' Association, with emphasis on the "voluntary," by Mr. John J. Eppinger, the president of the association.

Mr. Eppinger was very active during the recent strike of the culinary workers for shorter working hours, being a strong advocate of the "open shop." He is now desirous and over-anxious to show an uninformed public, and if possible to employees who are now compelled to work under non-union conditions, that "open shop" is not so bad as these "bad" union people claim, inasmuch as the open shoppers have voluntarily raised the wages of their employees.

Now the facts in the case are just these: Since the termination of the culinary strike and lockout in November, 1916, the culinary unions have concentrated their efforts to the popular priced houses, known as the Class B houses, and were successful in re-organizing the major portion of them and re-established "union conditions."

It will be remembered that union conditions at the termination of the strike-lockout meant nine hours within twelve, a six-day week, with the minimum rate of pay—for waiters, \$12.00; cooks, \$18.00, and cooks' helpers, \$10.00.

Since then the culinary unions have been successful in raising the minimum wages of their respective members, working hours remaining the same, as follows: Waiters, full shift, \$15.00 per week, three hours daily, except Sundays, \$1.50 per day, 2 hours, \$1.25; cooks, \$21.00 per week; cooks' helpers, \$12.00 per week. These scales have been in effect all through the summer and spring, when the scarcity of men in the business was such that the employers paid it gladly, and as a rule paid even more.

Now comes the gracious Mr. Eppinger and his benevolent Restaurant Keepers' Association, on September 3d, and announces its "voluntarily" raised scale, for cooks \$21.00 per week; for men who come under the jurisdiction of the cooks' helpers' union, \$11.00 minimum, which is one dollar less than they are now receiving in union houses, and for waiters, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day, the latter applying to popular priced houses, known as class "B," or union houses, where the \$15.00 a week is in effect these last few months.

Mr. Eppinger further announces that no shortening of hours has taken place, remaining ten in thirteen.

Thus it will be seen that the restaurant keepers have not done anything that even looks like a raise of the wage scale, not to speak of shortening of the working hours. What they did do was to conform to a small extent to established union standards proving the fact again that the organized workers carry the unorganized along on their onward march to better working conditions.

No increase in wages for waiters employed in the first-class houses is contemplated by the employers, only a fraction of these men are organized, and so their needs can be ignored with impunity. Mr. Eppinger hides behind the "inducements" (tips) these men are receiving. The fact is that these men are just as much in need of a raise of wages as the others, for if the truth were known, they receive less tips than ever, as prices in the first-class places have gone up from 10 to 30 per cent, and the guests are pinching where it is most easy—on the waiters. Besides, most of the first-class houses are furnishing meals to their waiters which are not fit to eat, the waiters buying their meals on the outside, which is not the case in the popular class houses.

The female help is also left in the cold. In this instance, Mr. Eppinger hides behind the

skirts of the State Industrial Welfare Commission. Truth is that there is nothing before the commission now and no prospect of anything getting there in the near future in regards to a minimum wage scale for female workers of the catering industry.

So these facts will thoroughly expose the benevolence of "open shop" and the generosity of Mr. Eppinger and his Restaurant Keepers' Association.

COMPENSATION FOR LONGSHOREMEN.

A bill is to be introduced in Congress at the present session restoring to injured workmen engaged in loading and unloading vessels the protection of workmen's compensation of which they were deprived recently by the courts, according to an announcement on September 5th by the American Association for Labor Legislation. An appeal is made for the passage, as an emergency measure, of Federal legislation to place these workers definitely under the protection of workmen's compensation laws.

"Longshoremen and their families are now made to suffer unjustly the loss of compensation benefits they have been accustomed to depend upon in common with other workers," says Secretary John B. Andrews. "The divided opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the Jensen case left these workmen without the protection of compensation laws by ascribing such cases to maritime liability jurisdiction. Many states are seriously affected by this decision. In New York State alone, it is estimated that 5000 of these workmen are seriously injured in the course of their employment every year. To leave this army of workmen at the mercy of expensive and uncertain court trials is repugnant to the enlightened and accepted national policy of accident compensation. Upon official requests already received, this association is prepared to lay before Congress legislation to afford the necessary relief."

Referring to the dock workers as "these indispensable workmen who in this critical time are to our Allies and to our country so peculiarly the first line of defense," the Association statement says:

"It is a matter of great national importance that the daily occupation of these workmen—hazardous at all times and now imperatively essential to the successful conduct of our shipping in the great war—be not surrounded with additional anxieties and sources of personal friction."

PROOF OF LABOR'S WISDOM.

The strength of the organized labor movement and the wisdom of its course has had no better proof than the agreement just entered into between the government and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, by which all work on army cantonments is to be done by union labor.

Under the terms of the agreement not only the carpenters must be organized workers, but all other labor on these big jobs must be organized.

This is one of the most sweeping labor agreements ever entered into and one of the most important. It marks out the policy of labor unmistakably and to the credit of the nation and the labor movement.

"PATRIOTIC" PLEA FAILS.

At the Central Labor Council meeting at Seattle it was stated that a firm in that city circulated a paper with two columns, one side reading, "Patriotic Employees Sign Here (10 hours)." The other side reading, "Those Who Are Not Patriotic Sign Here (eight hours)," and that more than 200 signed for the eight hours, notwithstanding the stigma the company endeavored to place on their demand.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

**DON'T PATRONIZE
THE PRODUCTS OF THE
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY**

**THEY ARE UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED
LABOR**

**BUT—Be sure to purchase the products of
the following firms who are employing men
and women affiliated with the Organized
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The Independent Cracker Co.
The American Biscuit Co.
The Standard Biscuit Co.
The Mutual Biscuit Co.
The California Biscuit Co.

**By purchasing the products of these firms
you are protecting UNION LABOR and
HOME INDUSTRY.**

**BY CRACKER BAKERS, LOCAL NO. 125
Cracker Packers, Auxiliary to Local No. 125.**

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

Lundstrom
HATS

**UNION MADE AND MADE HERE
First in Quality First in Style**

STORES
1126 Market 2640 Mission
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Factory, 1114 Mission

Fleischmann's Yeast
ALWAYS DEPENDABLE
For Sale at All Grocers**AN INVITATION**

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes, but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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To unions subscribing for their
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Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1917.

The union label is doing more than any strike to gain a living wage and an eight-hour day. All that is required of you is to ask for it on the goods you buy, and insist upon getting it. Many a merchant says there is no demand for the union label, and he has the nerve to tell you that to your face. In such case, show just as much nerve as he does, walk out and go to another store where you can get it. Repeat the operation and you will be rewarded by finally finding that all the stores will carry union-labeled goods and be eager to sell you what you want.

One of our exchanges says: "According to the Department of Agriculture the farmer gets on an average forty cents for products which cost the consumer one dollar. That way of stating it makes the farmer feel aggrieved, but the same effect is obtained with the consumer by explaining: The consumer pays one dollar on an average for what the farmer sells for forty cents." The difference, or sixty cents, is distributed among the various middlemen. The problem of statesmanship is to dispense with unnecessary middlemen and thus cut down this margin of sixty cents, which represents much waste and illegitimate expense.

The universal war is creating a new world. At its conclusion we will be living under altered conditions. Old things are perishing under the flash of saber and roar of cannon. New ideals, motives, alignments and methods will be inaugurated. The masses will be closer together. The classes will be absorbed by the common amalgamation. Distinction of planes of life will be modified. Interests will be revolutionized and disseminated. The slogan of statesmen, the conclusion of political economists, the determination of civilization and the heroism of million of warriors on the long battle fronts are "making the world safe for democracy."

Judge G. H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, is visiting San Francisco. In interviews with newspaper reporters he has explained his views on the labor question as the greatest issue of the world. He recognizes the claims of labor upon employers, but does not grant to the workers the right of collective bargaining. Instead he advocates the plan, already in effect in his own institution, that employees be allowed to become stockholders in the corporation and share in the division of profits. He is careful to avoid, however, any statement as to the possibility or right of the employees to eventually become the owners of the majority stock and control the policies of the corporation.

Give Us the Law

"We obey the law, but give us the real law, the law that will bring peace with justice." That is the sentiment of the hour in this struggle, and it should be the watchword and indomitable purpose of every good citizen who desires to achieve real victory for the striking carmen.

Organized labor has counseled only peaceful concert of action during the course of the strike. And it has asked for the enforcement of law against the United Railroads. It has called upon the State to enforce upon the company the modern laws for the protection of labor. And it has called upon the city government to enforce the rights of the municipal railway for the benefit of the people of San Francisco.

Every speaker before the assembled carmen impressed upon them the necessity of obeying the law. The press of the city has sought to impress every sympathizer of the carmen's cause with the necessity for self-control no matter what the provocation might be. As a result there has been less violence and breaches of the peace than in any similar strike in the history of the city. Public sympathy and support remains with the strikers, and a signal victory is at hand, giving the men the right to organize and deal collectively with this arrogant corporation, which in the past has been the greatest offender against moral and civil law in this community.

The welfare of the entire city is at stake in this strike.

The forces of reaction are gathering and combining to defeat the cause of the municipal railway and the common people. Last week the representatives of twenty odd commercial bodies, the same that for years have conspired to crush labor and cheat the public, announced their attitude in no uncertain tone. They sought to intimidate the police department and make it an instrument to carry out the policies of the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. These policies were summarized by Captain Dollar as the duty of "sending wagon loads of union men to the hospitals." And a new spokesman of these same policies has arisen in one H. R. Basford, who says: "If the police are unable to suppress lawlessness, armed men should be sent into the sections where most of the rioting has occurred—the Mission district, if you please,—because fire-arms are the only things that the rough-necks who are doing this work know or fear."

To the credit of the carmen and their sympathizers it must be said that it was wagon loads of strike breakers who were sent to jail, and that not one carman or sympathizer has been found with fire-arms in his possession. The murders that have been committed have been committed by the strikebreakers, and violations of law were perpetrated by the strikebreakers with the connivance of the company's officials. A reign of terror reigned in the carbarns. It was with difficulty that the imported victims could escape from the clutches of the thugs that the company employed to hold the "substitute carmen" in line. Hundreds of them escaped, however, and that explains the inability of 2000 strikebreakers to give normal service to one half of the lines operated, when before the strike 1850 platform men gave full service to all the lines.

If there shall be real law in San Francisco, and not merely the law of the "law and order" variety, let the people of this city investigate why it is that the United Railroads with impunity has been allowed to violate its franchises. By what law has the company been permitted to stop its cars from operating on Sixteenth street, south of Mission, and during the entire strike run not a single car on Ninth, Sixth, Fourth and many other streets? Was that policy pursued with malice aforethought, so as to arouse a spirit of restlessness in the Mission district that might be turned into disorder by continued acts of provocation and refusal to furnish service?

It is about high time to start an inquiry as to the rights of the company to discontinue service on certain lines, and take steps to forfeit such franchises. It is hoped further that the city will avail itself of the law that gives it the right to take advantage of certain franchise provisions and jointly with the United Railroads use the tracks on payment of one-half the cost of construction.

There is plenty of law to make the company live up to its moral and legal obligations. Will we get it?

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Clarence Darrow of Chicago, the noted labor attorney, was a Denver visitor this week. For some time he was one of the most pronounced pacifists in the country, and opposed everything that smacked of war. But Darrow has severed his relations with the pacifist crowd and now declares himself for war until the kaiser is driven off the map. "When the kaiser is beaten, then is the time to talk peace, and not before. I found my pacifist theories did not fit with the facts, so unlike most pacifists, I have decided to accept the facts and modify my theories. I will be for peace again—after the kaiser is licked. This war," he continued, "has become a war for preserving civilization. It is a war against the most medieval autocratic government on the face of the globe."—Denver "Labor Bulletin."

A San Francisco newspaper man went down to Los Angeles, and was astonished to find a great surplus of labor there at this time, when anywhere else in California everybody seems to be busy and making good wages. But in Los Angeles, a surplus is always kept on hand, and such small wages paid that once stranded, a workingman has no chance to get away. The press also is so full of misinformation of conditions elsewhere, especially about the North, that even if one should manage to save enough to go away it does not seem safe to leave Los Angeles, as every other place is pictured so bad that after all one can do no better than stay in Los Angeles. The spirit of General Otis is worse than ever alive and makes the town uncongenial to those who know other and more generous places.

A. W. Brouillet, president of the Labor Council and president of the day of the Labor Day celebration, was in good form as he reviewed on Labor Day the history of organized labor and its achievements for the toiling masses. He made a happy hit by tracing labor's history down to that very hour, when he cited the case of the strike-breakers on the United Railroads, "who today are enjoying a holiday at the expense of the United Railroads, just because it is our holiday." He referred to the voluntary and complete tie-up of the company's system for the entire day and evening of Labor Day. It has puzzled the public to explain the reason for this tie-up. If it was meant to awake public ill-will against the strikers, it was a lamentable failure, for the entire city as one man congratulated itself on being rid of the United Railroads, at least for one day.

Stirring to the imagination is the story of the wireless operators of San Francisco and Honolulu having their trans-Pacific conversation interrupted by guttural radio waves traveling all the way from Germany. Such interruption is more wonderful than was the invention of the wireless itself. It is to set one thinking whether in the days when we have established radio communication with Mars our interplanetary observations of a diplomatic character will be interrupted by ethergrammatic interjections from Jupiter and obvious attempts on the part of Saturn to "listen in." Yet may we witness the literal truth of the stars in their courses fighting, at least in a wordy warfare, against some modern Sisera. Even as the earth has come to know herself better by the instantaneous communication afforded by wireless, so may the whole vast universe be as a stellar family exchanging opinions and experiences and even those melodies which may be the real music of the spheres.—S. F. "Chronicle."

WIT AT RANDOM

Sergeant (drilling awkward squad)—Company! Attention company, lift up your left leg and hold it straight out in front of you!"

One of the squad held up his right leg by mistake. This brought his right-hand companion's left leg and his own right leg close together. The officer, seeing this, exclaimed angrily:

"And who is that blooming galoot over there holding up both legs?"—Chicago "News."

He—My ancestors came over in the Mayflower. She—It's lucky they did; the immigration laws are a little stricter now.—Yale "Record."

A lady while going downstairs to dinner had the misfortune to step slightly on the dress of a lady in front of her. The man on whose arm the former was leaning rudely said aloud so that the couple in front might hear:

"Always getting in the way like Balaam's ass!"

Upon which the lady whose gown had been trodden on, turning round, replied with a sweet smile:

"Pardon me, it was the angel who stood in the way, and the ass which spoke."

Tom Moore, the poet, was the son of a Dublin grocer. Without any pushing on his part his genius and his unaffected manner made him a welcome guest everywhere. All London went mad over him. On one occasion at a banquet he had made some brilliant witticisms. A snob, thinking to humiliate him, leaned over the table to the poet and quite audibly said, in a drawling tone:

"Pway, sir, wasn't your father a grossah?"

Moore smilingly replied that he was.

"Then, pway," continued the snob, "Why didn't he make a grossah of you?"

Moore quite affably retorted: "Wasn't your father a gentleman?"

"Of course he was," was the rejoinder.

"Then why," queried Moore, "didn't he make a gentleman of you?"

"A practical politician is like a street monkey in one respect."

"What is that?"

"Both have to have an organ to support them."

"You have been here a long time, I suppose," said the pompous English traveler to an old hunter in Oregon, who had been acting as his guide.

"You bet I have," said the hunter; and then, pointing to Mount Hood, he continued: "You see that mountain there? Well, sir, when I first came to this country that mountain was a hole in the ground!"

Some writers get a dollar a word—and some wrongdoers get more than that when they talk saucily to the judge.

"The grouch is certainly a tight-wad, isn't he?" said the old fogey. "He sure is," replied the wise guy. "He'd charge you interest if he lent you his moral support."—Cincinnati "Enquirer."

"You say you want a job in this office? Well, what can you do?" "Nothing." "Why didn't you apply sooner? All those high-salaried positions have been taken long ago."—"Judge."

First Cow—It is going to be an awful summer for us.

Second Cow—Yes, it will probably be treason to kick the farm help.—New York "Sun."

MISCELLANEOUS

MY NATIVE LAND.

Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
"This is my own, my native land!"
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch—concentred all in self—
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonour'd and unsung.

—Sir Walter Scott.

SUCCESS.

My boy, seek not the easy path
To get to wealth or fame,
But earn your way in work or play,
Be worthy of your name.
He cannot keep his honors long
Who wins them by deceit,
And soon or late the demon Fate
Dethrones the cunning cheat.

Success is not a sudden thing,
It comes not overnight,
Though you may see what seem to be
The victor in the fight,
And know that little has he toiled
His downfall is begun,
His gold is brass, his fame will pass
If they're not fairly won.

The road is long and hard and rough
That leads to lasting joy,
Time quickly stains what cunning gains—
Remember that, my boy,
And you must earn by honest toil
Whatever you'd possess,
'Tis from the heart that you must start
To be a real success.

—Selected.

ARMY CLOTHING TO BE SANITARY.

The War Department has given out the following statement:

Secretary Baker announces the establishment of a board of control for labor standards in army clothing, under the chairmanship of Mr. Louis Kirstein, of Boston. The other two members are Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers' league, New York, and Captain Walter E. Kruesi, Quartermaster Corps, United States Reserves. Through this board the Quartermaster General will be enabled to enforce the maintenance of sound industrial and sanitary conditions in the manufacture of army clothing, to inspect factories, to see that proper standards are established on government work, to pass upon the industrial standards maintained by bidders on army clothing, and act so that just conditions prevail.

The government can not permit its work to be done under sweatshop conditions, and it can not allow the evils widely complained of to go uncorrected. Only through the establishment of such a body as the board of control now created will the government be assured that army clothing is manufactured under recognized industrial standards and in an atmosphere of good will between manufacturers and operators. This alone will assure fit clothing and its prompt delivery for army needs.

When applying for a job a clean collar is often as good as a letter of recommendation.



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti, Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Board Meeting, September 4, 1917.

President W. A. Weber, presiding.

Minutes of regular and special meetings read and approved.

New members: Ernest C. Alvord, banjo; Edith E. Lane, clarinet; Miss Beulah Clark, flute.

Transfers deposited: Arthur E. Storch, No. 310, New York, string bass and tuba; Arthur Argirwicz, No. 310, New York, violin.

Withdrawn: H. C. Green, No. 47, Los Angeles; John J. Immich, No. 161, Washington, D. C.

Resigned: Wallace E. Von Helms.

Dues and assessments, third quarter, to the amount of dues \$2.25, picnic tickets 50 cents, total \$2.75, can now be paid any time on or before September 30, 1917. Bring your union card to C. H. King, Secretary-Treasurer.

Next union meeting, Thursday, September 13, 1917, one o'clock. Important matters (also car strike matters).

By direction of board of directors all members are urged to keep off all United Railroads cars during the strike. Patronize Municipal lines and jitneys.

Funerals.

The Secretary wishes to call the attention of the members to the new funeral law. Every member must attend the funeral of a deceased member when notified to do so by this office. Failure to attend is punishable by a fine of one dollar. The following lists compose the first delegation:

Funeral Band No. 1.

Altos—Anderson, Harry; Barnett, B. I.; Dugan, P.; Ehrman, G.

Baritones—Adams, C. E.; Barret, George; Bellard, W. A.; Bracamonte, F.; Colverd, W. H.; Eastman, Franz C.

Bassoons—Kolb, Richard.

Clarinets—Allen, F.; Andre, Jos.; Anthes, F. P.; Arf, H.; Basile, C. G.; Bernasconi, Albert; Binning, J. H.; Birkholz, C.; Brandt, Fred N.; Cappelli, A.; Clow, R. W.; Cocarry, Ernest; Corbellazzi, O.; Cully, W. H.; Delpech, P.; Dijean, A.; Dowland, E.

Cornets—Adelman, Hans; Armbuster, L.; Ariola, A.; Baier, C.; Borgel, F.; Bovo, S.; Bowers, S.; Bryson, T.; Dering, B.; Dewey, W. G.

Flutes—Bellstedt, Herbert; Benkman, H.; Burgess, George; Daniele, A. L.; Di Bianca, N.; De Lorenzo, J. F.; Herold, R.

Horns—Anderson, Chas. E.; Colville, Bertram; Gaschlin, F. G.

Oboe—Domini, G.

Saxophone—Gulmon, Harry S.; Lynch, F. D.

Trombones—Arnaud, L.; Beitel, H. F.; Bellman, H.; Bettencourt, Joe; Blanchard, E. J.; Bralye, G.; Buckner, Albert J.

Tubas—Angerstein, F.; Burbeck, J. L.; Dunn, C. W.; Fleischel, J.; Fogel, M.

Small Drum—Abraham, Ben; Clinton, M. C.; Conger, T.; Crawford, W. F.; Del Monte, H.; Downing, F. P.; Eckhardt, Geo., Jr.; Eckhardt, Geo., Sr.

Gong—Dauernheim, F.; Douglas, S. A.

Funeral Escort No. 1.

Abraham, Morris; Adler, M.; Akounine, A. A.; Albert, Chas. A.; Allen, K. R.; Allen, Ray; Allen, Walter; Alonso, M.; Alvord, Ernest C.; Amsterdam, Benj.; Amsterdam, Max B., Jr.; Amsterdam, Max B., Sr.; Anderson, K. J.; Annaruini, A.; Argiewicz, A.; Arguello, J. S.; Arlington, Miss R.; Armocida, Alfred; Arnouts, Louis; Arriola, Eugene, Jr.; Aschenbrenner, Paul; Auerbach, H.; Avila, E. A.

Bachione, Frank; Backstedt, W.; Bailey, Chas. O.; Baker, Frank; Baker, Fred A.; Baker, Mrs. Genevra; Baldocchi, Albert; Ballaseyus, F. A.; Ballou, Allen; Banchero, Jules; Barker, Earl; Barron, Frank L.; Barry, James J.; Barton, Montague; Bassett, R. H.; Bauch, I. G.; Baumgartner, J.; Beitel, H. F.; Belden, J. S.; Bell, Fred C.; Bem, Stanislaus; Benkman, S.; Bennett, Geo. W.; Benson, H. J.; Bent, E. M.; Bishop, Harry T.; Black, A. W.; Black, Bernard; Black Ivan; Blum, M.; Bone, John; Bone, R. H.; Boquest, Stanley; Bradfield, E. M.; Bramhall, Geo. B.; Brandt, N.; Brenner, J. H.; Bretland, Gordon; Briggs, B.; Bromberger, J. H.; Browne, Lena; Brown, Leonard R.; Brown, P. A.; Bruck, L.; Bruckman, A.; Bruckman, Irving; Bruckman, M.; Brusher, J. J.; Buechler, E. L.; Buick, John; Bumstead, Mrs. Mary; Burbeck, J. L.

Callies, R.; Callighan, Emmet D.; Callinan, Wm. Gale; Campagnoli, A.; Campbell, J. W.; Canepa, John; Cantilena, L.; Carlson, A. W.; Carlmuller, D.; Carney, H. H.; Carroll, L. P.; Carstenson, F. A.; Casad, J.; Cassasa, C. H.; Charles, Milton; Cheli, Alfred; Christenson, Wm.; Church, Clayton, W.; Cirini, M.; Cirimele, Al. T.; Clark, Miss Beuhla; Clark, Ora; Cline, C. C.; Cohen, A.; Colletti, Bruno; Colletti, John; Colletti, Miss Marie; Colvin, Frank; Corradi, E. P.; Costa, H. C.; Cotti, Wm.; Coulter, T.; Cowan, E. F.; Crawford, Jess J.; Creitz, F.; Crowhurst, F. E.; Crozier, J.; Cruells, E.; Cruz, R. M.; Culien, G. F.

Davis, M.; Davis, S.; De Grosz, Dr. Maxim; Delfino, Arthur; Dellepiane, F.; De Lorenzo, G.; Delucci, Peter; De Mandil, Carlos; Demetrio, G.; Demetrio, Miss H.; Demetrio, Miss Irene; Demingo, Foastino; De Pucci, Joe; De Risi, Louis; De Stefano, Frank; Dewey, J.; Dexter, Walter; Dibben, H.; Di Benedetto, Jose; Dibert, C. E.; Dibert, L. N.; Dodge, C. H.; Dougherty, E. E.; Dowski, Chas. D.; Draghicevich, C.; Driscoll, J. C.; Du Franey, Al.

Eckhard, W. J.; Eckstein, C.; Eckstein, Jos.; Edgar, L. L.; Edwards, G. M.; Ehrman, T. F.; Elder, James H.; Eliaser, M.; Elkins, Edw. G.; Ellis, F. J.; Elmquist, J. L.; Eppstein, Fred J.; Ercole, Alfonso.

Mr. W. E. Sharp (Billy) is seriously ill at the Colfax Sanatorium.

Members who feel patriotic should avail themselves of the opportunity to learn something of Old Glory. Mr. Less, our sergeant-at-arms, has kindly presented to the union a beautiful word picture of the origin and history of the stars and stripes. It is not only interesting but very instructive. We should all know something about the flag under which we live. It is hung on the wall in our assembly hall. All members are invited to read it.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.

President
Business Representative
Recording Secretary
Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Sergeant-at-Arms

General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.

Secretary
Business Representative
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Every member who has not registered for municipal elections to be held in San Francisco this year should do so before October 6th. This is important to the whole labor movement of San Francisco.

Specific Instances.

In order to vote at the November election, citizens must register in two specific instances:

First, if they have not registered since January 1, 1916, and, second, if they have registered since that date but have changed their residence without re-registering. It is important particularly to emphasize the necessity for re-registration, because of change of residence—a thing often overlooked.

Caution.

Members must be prepared to show union cards at any time or on any engagement when called upon. You are hereby directed to keep your card in a convenient place. A large number of members have been disregarding the card entirely of late. You must bring card when paying your dues.

"The printed card of membership shall be the only warrant for business." Leaders and other members are cautioned against engaging or playing with any member who cannot show fully paid up card for the current quarter.

Marshfield, Oregon.

This office has been advised that there is a controversy now on between Local No. 644 of Marshfield, Ore., and the Noble Theatre of that city. Members will not accept an engagement for that house without first getting in line with this office.

Mr. Wm. Chase, while playing an engagement at Vallejo, suffered an attack of paralysis. From last reports Mr. Chase is in a very critical condition.

Price List Committee.

The price list committee meets again next Wednesday, September 11th, at 11:30 a. m. The committee earnestly requests members interested in the new price list to be on hand at that time.

Members will please take note of the following changes of address:

Chase, W. A., 420 Eddy street. Tel. Franklin 804. Darling, Sid, Coalinga, Cal.

King, Geo. W., Windeler Apts., 424 Ellis street. Tel. Prospect 3212.

Kirs, R., 391 Valencia street. Lowans, Wallace J., 4214 Twenty-fifth street. Tel. Valencia 6773.

Marino, Pete, 908 Powell street. Tel. Garfield 885.

Morrill, Blanche, Beresford Hotel. McDaniels, Hazel, 879 Turk street, Apt. 31.

Scott, Lee B., 835 Golden Gate avenue. Tel. Market 2758.

Tucker, W. F., 835 Golden Gate avenue. Tel. Market 2758.

Whiteman, Paul S., Brookfield Apts., Ellis and Jones streets.

Wiles, E. H., 1235 Forty-seventh avenue. Clark, Miss Beuhla, Y. W. C. A. Tel. West 340.

Lane, Edith E., 1362 Forty-second avenue. Tel. Sunset 2644.

Alvord, Ernest C., 45 Franklin street. Tel. Market 1934.

Through error the wrong address of Bertram Colville was published in the new address book. It should be 228 Page street.

F. Dauernheim has for sale a fine violin, cornet (trumpet model) nearly new, orchestra and band drum, and band and orchestra music. If you are interested, see Fred Dauernheim at 380 Fifteenth avenue.

A Reminder.

As a union labor man, I recognize that my brother's cause is mine, and that it is my duty to stand by the emblem or label of his organization, as I would desire him to stand by mine. Therefore, I do hereby pledge myself to patronize only those firms or places employing union labor and selling union labeled goods. In order to get the best results I will, upon entering any store or place of business:

First—Ask for the union card of the salesman.

Second—I will find out if union help is employed in every department covered by trades unionists.

Third—if the person or company does not employ all union men, I will find out the reason.

Fourth—Upon being satisfied as to the union standing of the person or place, I will ask for goods bearing the union label or those serving me shall have their card and be in good standing with their respective organizations.

Fifth—Recognizing that only through a strict adherence to the conditions noted above can the best results be obtained, and that carelessness or neglect of my pledge would only work evil to the cause of union labor, therefore, I hereby agree that I will not only guard carefully my own actions, but that personally I will reprimand any brother who may break this obligation and that it will be my duty on a second offense to cause any brother to be brought before his organization, to pay such fine as may be determined upon. Should I fail in my pledge to any brother unionist, I stand willing to pay a fine of \$2.50 for the first offense, for the second offense \$5.00, \$10.00 for the third offense, and for a further violation of my obligation I should be expelled from my union at the option of my brother members.

All of this I subscribe to and further affirm my pledge to purchase from union men, the union made merchandise, or services of union labor.

OPHEUM.

Elsie Janis, the gifted and versatile American girl who is appropriately styled "The Queen of Make-Believe," will head the Orpheum bill next week. The flights of Miss Janis in vaudeville are always hailed with joy for as a mimic she has no equal. Her triumphs are not confined to this country but also extend to the old world, for when she appeared in "The Passing Show" at the Palace Theatre, London, she took that most hypercritical of cities by storm and was unanimously acclaimed by the press as having scored one of the greatest and most legitimate successes in the annals of English theatricals. Joe Towle, whose avowed mission in this life is to make people laugh, is a monologist of "the nut" variety. He differs a great deal from most of his ilk inasmuch as his monologue has variations which makes him entirely different from most comedians. The Three Bobs do with their feet what most jugglers accomplish with their hands—that is they keep bobbing about between them a number of Indian clubs. In keeping the clubs in motion their gyrations are very grotesque and it is because of these they are called "The Jovial

Jugglers." Leona La Mar, "The Girl With The Thousand Eyes," will continue her mystifying performance which has proved one of the greatest sensations vaudeville has ever offered. Katherine Murray, the magnetic singing comedienne will offer new songs, and the Lovenberg Sisters and Neary Brothers will appear in the singing and dancing creation "Around the Compass," and Chester Spencer and Lola Williams in their comedy skit "Putting It Over." A special feature of this record breaking bill will be Eva Taylor and Lawrence Grattan in the latest farce written by the latter, entitled "Rocking the Boat," which boat is a fragile craft that travels the sea of matrimony.

FEW JAPS IN MEXICO.

Answering the charge that Japan has 200,000 ex-soldiers in Mexico, the Japanese legation in Mexico City, Mexico, reports that it has investigated this question and finds that there are in Mexico some 2000 Japanese, of whom about 300 are women and children. Of 1700 male adults the majority, or about 800, are mining laborers; 400 are farmers or farm laborers; 200 are domestic servants, and the remaining 300 include storekeepers, physicians, carpenters, tailors, fishermen and miscellaneous laborers.

Industrial Accident Commission

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WITH THE UNION LABEL

As befitting a union store, we carry full lines of Union Label Clothing for Men. In fact, our suits are from the factory of one of the foremost union manufacturers—a factory that produces quality clothing to retail at moderate prices.

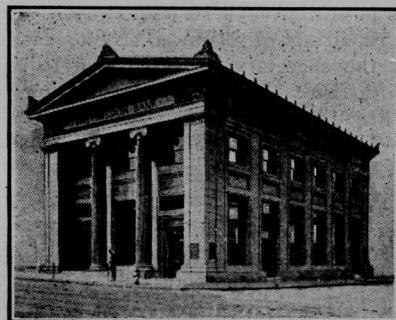
These suits come in all of the up-to-date styles, including pinch-backs, English, semi-English, as well as the more conservative box-back and plain-sack models, in many fabrics and colors.



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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of the Minutes of Last Meeting Held August 31, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Brouillet.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—From Electrical Workers No. 151, W. C. Ross. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Elevator Conductors, Auto Bus Operators, Miss Barbara Nachtrieb, Stable Employees, Bill Posters, Electrical Workers No. 92, Bakery Drivers, Cap Makers, Typographical, Bartenders, Beer Drivers, Steam Engineers, Carpenters No. 483, Barbers, inclosing donations for the Carmen's Union. From United Hatters, relative to the assessment. From Mailers' Union, stating it had levied the assessment. From the Amalgamated Association of Railway Employees, relative to financial assistance. From the Board of Supervisors, copy of resolutions relative to arbitration of differences with the United Railroads.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From the Milk Drivers' Union, requesting a boycott on the United Milk Company. Wage scale of Steam Engineers. Appeals for financial assistance from the Miners of Globe, Arizona; also from the Arizona Federation of Labor.

Requests Complied With—From the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, requesting Council to form a local alliance for the purpose of faithfully and loyally supporting the government of the United States in carrying the present war for justice, freedom and democracy to a triumphant conclusion and we pledge ourselves to every effort in the accomplishment of that purpose. From Electrical Workers No. 151, requesting a leave of absence for Brothers Flatley and Leslie.

Reports of Unions—Butchers—Have signed agreement with employing butchers; have levied assessment for carmen. Bartenders—Have levied assessment for carmen; business good. Elevator Conductors—Have submitted new agreement to employers calling for an increase. Web Pressmen—Have levied assessment for carmen. Shoe Workers—Have levied assessment for carmen. Culinary Workers—Everybody working; restaurant keepers making misstatements in the press relative to increase in wages; have raised the prices to public. Bakery Drivers—Are still boycotting the Latin bakeries; have unionized two bakeries. Electrical Workers No. 6—Have levied assessment; also a fine of \$10 on members riding United Railroads cars. Bakers—Have levied assessment for carmen. Steam Fitters No. 590—Have donated \$100 to carmen, and have levied assessment. Auto Bus Operators—Will run busses to Stadium on Labor Day; also to the Union Iron Works from Third and Market streets. Delivery Drivers—Have levied assessment; will fine members for riding the cars. Teamsters No. 85—Donated \$500 to carmen.

Executive Committee—On the request of moving picture operators for a boycott on the Searchlight and Mission theatres, recommended that the said theatres put a member of the union for two days a week, and the same arrangements be observed by the other theatres in this neighborhood. Recommended that the communication from Mr. Hinters, relative to the Barbers' Union be filed. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that the resolutions submitted by Delegate Ferguson relative to the United Railroads franchises be held in abeyance, and that instead the accompanying resolutions be adopted and copies forwarded to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors. Report of committee adopted.

The resolution offered by the committee reads: Whereas, Numerous franchises possessed and

enjoyed by the United Railroads, as the successor of the original grantees, contain the specific stipulation that they "shall be possessed and enjoyed . . . upon such terms, conditions and restrictions as are now imposed or may hereafter be imposed by the laws of the State of California . . . and a strict compliance on the part of said grantees (or company) with all the provisions of said laws is hereby required." And

Whereas, Section 499 of the Civil Code, as amended in 1911, empowers the city "to occupy the same street or tracks occupied or used by any street railway company upon payment to such company of an equal portion of the estimated cost of construction, at the time of such occupation, of the tracks and appurtenances to be used jointly by said company and in said city;" and

Whereas, In the present emergency and attitude of the United Railroads, it is incumbent upon the city at once to augment the transportation facilities of the municipal railway system so as to furnish service to the sections south of Market street; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the city government be and is hereby respectfully urged to take advantage of the aforesaid franchise provisions and proceed to operate municipal cars on the tracks of the United Railroads along the following streets, to-wit:

(1) Along Kearny, from Pacific to Market, continuing down Third to Kentucky and Railroad avenue to Sixteenth Avenue South.

(2) From the Ferry, along Embarcadero to Mission, along Mission to the county line.

(3) From the Ferry, along Embarcadero to Folsom, along Folsom to Twenty-sixth.

Special Committee—This committee to which was referred the matter of a special prosecutor in the Oxman case has to report that under the conditions imposed we are unable to furnish an attorney acceptable to counsel for the complaining witnesses, and we recommend in the interest of justice that the Attorney General be again reminded of labor's position in this case and of our deepening conviction of the very grave public duty devolving upon his office. Moved that the recommendation be adopted; carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—President Brouillet stated that in behalf of the Council he has invited the French Commission to visit us on next Friday evening, which was approved by the Council.

Moved that the officers of the Council confer with the Mayor and the Police Department, requesting the city ordinance be temporarily suspended and permit jitneys to use Market street during the repairing of Mission street; carried. Moved that the secretary be instructed to communicate with Fire Commission regarding the activity of fire department band; carried.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$3,414.01. Expenses—\$3,224.01.

Adjourned at 10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

In America we waste \$40,000,000 a year in the careless handling of eggs; we waste \$5,000,000,000 in soil erosion; \$238,000,000 in losses through floods and freshets. We are letting \$600,000,000 worth of energy go to waste; \$659,000,000 a year through losses in crops by insects which could be largely prevented by more careful methods of agriculture. We waste \$93,000,000 a year in losses of live stock due to preventable diseases. We lose \$100,000,000 a year in losses of live stock and crops by predatory mammals.—S. W. Straus.

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

ELSIE JANIS
"The Queen of Make-Believe"

JOE TOWLE in his own Peculiar Entertainment; THREE BOBS, Jovial Jugglers; SPENCER & WILLIAMS, in "Putting It Over"; KATHERINE MURRAY, Singing Comedienne; LOVENBERG SISTERS AND NEARY BROTHERS, in "Around the Compass"; LEONA LA MAR, "The Girl With The Thousand Eyes"; EVA TAYLOR, LAWRENCE GRATTAN & CO., in Mr. Grattan's latest farce "ROCKING THE BOAT."

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.
PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

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Advances made on Diamonds and Jewelry

INVESTIGATE APPEALS.

The following editorial appeared in the Arizona "Labor Journal" of August 31st, and is self-explanatory:

"AGAIN WE SAY, 'INVESTIGATE.'

"Word has reached the headquarters of the Arizona State Federation of Labor that members of organizations not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are soliciting funds from bona fide labor unions. These solicitors, it is understood, are at present plying their game in California, telling unsuspecting labor unions that the money is to be used to aid the men now on strike in the Globe-Miami district. We doubt very much if the money so collected will ever reach the hands of an organization affiliated with the Arizona State Federation of Labor or the American Federation of Labor.

"Labor organizations outside the State of Arizona should demand credentials from men soliciting funds for the various strikes here. These credentials should be from the Arizona State Federation of Labor or from a union affiliated with the State body.

"At the present time the State Federation has only two men soliciting funds, and they are now in Washington conferring with government officials, but will later visit the headquarters of the various internationals, and also local unions. The men carrying these credentials are John Murray, representing the American Federation of Labor, and R. G. Rigg, a member of the Globe Miners' Union.

"We can assure the labor movement that any money given these gentlemen will be used by bona fide labor organizations in their present fight against the copper barons of this State, and the same will be greatly appreciated by the membership of the Arizona State Federation of Labor."

In this connection the "Labor Clarion" publishes the following telegram to the San Francisco Labor Council from Joseph D. Cannon, well known representative of the Arizona miners, which gives reliable information as to responsible party to whom all contributions should be sent for the bona fide organizations now on strike in Arizona copper mines. The dispatch is as follows:

"Globe, Ariz., Sept. 4, 1917.

"San Francisco Labor Council, San Francisco, Calif.

"Arizona strikers have no representatives in San Francisco soliciting funds. Funds for Globe Miami strike should be sent to George D. Smith, Secretary, Globe Miners' Union of International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Make this known in labor circles. Protect us from enemies of the labor movement.

**"JOSEPH D. CANNON,
"Organizer, Miners."**

Immediately upon the receipt in Berlin of the news of President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposal, a government organ, the "Local Anzeiger," at once expressed its disbelief in Mr. Wilson's sincerity in fighting to make the world safe for liberty and democracy, and expressed its chagrin inadvertently thus: "This whole mess of words has as its purpose the expression of the intention to prolong the war at any price. In this resolve, Mr. Wilson, who is fighting for the freedom of mankind, orders peace meetings dispersed and pacifists arrested." It is not true that Mr. Wilson has ordered the suppression of free speech and free assembly, but it is evident that the real object of these constitutionalist assemblies and people's and workmen's councils that are being organized with such feverishness and method, is simply to carry out the kaiser's psychological campaign to put President Wilson in bad with the old traditions of the American people, and thus might "a few wilful men" again "make him contemptible" in the eyes of the world.

AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

The San Francisco Labor Council, at its last meeting, by practically unanimous vote, decided to form a local branch of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, which is meeting this week at Minneapolis. Among the western delegates are James W. Mullen, editor of the "Labor Clarion," and James J. McTiernan, treasurer of the San Francisco Labor Council. The following is a brief account of the origin and object of the organization:

With plans already well under way for local organizations throughout the country, the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy has been organized in New York to "more completely Americanize the labor movement" by counteracting the work of pro-German, anti-American organizations.

The new alliance was formed after the Central Federated Union of Greater New York had recognized the danger in the situation and adopted resolutions calling for immediate action to meet that danger.

President Gompers was called to New York to address the Central Federated Union. At later conferences between New York and national labor men plans were laid and the alliance formed.

President Gompers is its chairman, Frank Morrison its vice-chairman, and Robert Maisel, of New York, its secretary. Mr. Maisel is also secretary of the National Labor Publicity Organization. On the advisory board are James P. Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labor; Hugh Frayne, American Federation of Labor representative in New York and now a member of the War Purchases Board; David J. Berry, editor of the "National Labor Journal," Pittsburg; W. L. Small, editor of the Newark "Labor Bulletin"; Robert P. Brindell, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; William Kohn, president of the Central Federated Union; Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union; Chester M. Wright, former editor of the New York "Call," and Joseph Baroness, member of the New York Board of Education.

It is expected that within two or three weeks there will be an alliance in almost every city in which there is a central labor body.

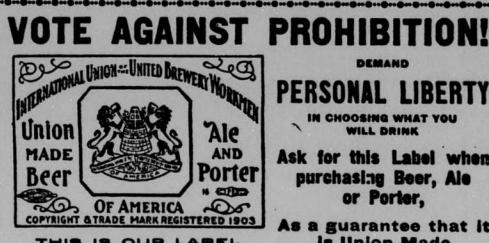
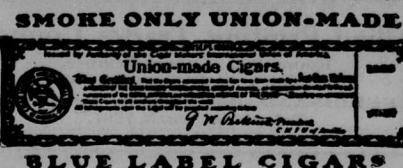
It is the purpose of the Alliance to voice the position of the labor movement at all times as the true spokesman for organized labor. The Alliance will keep constant watch to see that false prophets and would-be labor leaders are not permitted to deceive either the labor movement or the general public.

The American labor movement stands firmly with the government and for democracy in this war. Its position is clearly stated in the declaration of national and international officers in Washington on March 12, 1917.

The so-called workmen's councils or people's councils cannot speak for the labor movement. The reason is simple. They are not the labor movement and the labor movement insists upon being its own spokesman. This the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy makes clear and it warns the American people against deception by those who pretend to speak for labor but who have not even the slightest show of authority to speak for labor.

The Alliance, from its national headquarters in New York, will conduct a vigorous campaign of publicity and education, setting forth the purposes and position of the labor movement in the war and making clear the demands of democracy upon all Americans.

The human race is divided into two classes: Those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit and ask, "Why wasn't it done the other way?"—Holmes.



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SEPTEMBER, 1917

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES

*Linotype Machines.	1672 Haight
**Intertype Machines.	1122-1124 Mission
+Monotype Machines.	268 Market
†Simplex Machines.	515 Howard
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.	1672 Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.	268 Market
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.	.880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.	.739 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.	.112 Hyde
(176) *California Press.	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.	.708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.	.1185 Church
(39) Collins, C. J.	.3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.	.3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.	.568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.	.59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.	.220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.	.3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.	.440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.	.238 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.	.777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.	.509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co.	.2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.	.42 Second
(198) Griffith, E. B.	.545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.	.344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.	.20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.	.261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.	.47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.	.259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.	.641 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.	.2040 Polk
(150) *International Printing Co.	.330 Jackson
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.	.534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.	.1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.	.1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.	.2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.	.3388 Nineteenth
(23) **Majestic Press.	.315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.	.485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.	.215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.	.362 Clay
(206) **Moir Printing Company.	.440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.	.1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.	.343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.	.445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.	.806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.	.218 Ellis
(91) McNicoll, John R.	.215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.	.25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, Richard H.	.5716 Geary
(104) Owl Printing Co.	.565 Commercial
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.	.2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.	.753 Market
(143) *Progress Printing Co.	.228 Sixth
(34) Reuter Bros.	.513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The.	.320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.	.643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.	.Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.	.461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co.	.16 Larkin
(145) tS. F. Newspaper Union.	.818 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conny Printing Co.	.509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.	.136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.	.147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.	.324 Clay
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.	.1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.	.63 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.	.88 First
(31) Tuley & St. John.	.363 Clay
(52) Turner & Dahnken.	.942 Market
(177) United Presbyterian Press.	.1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.	.26 Mint Ave.
(35) Wale Printing Co.	.883 Market
(33) *West Coast Publishing Co.	.30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.	.2436 California
(43) Western Printing Co.	.82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.	.320 First
(51) Widup, Ernest F.	.1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.	.774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.	.64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.	.215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futenick Company.	.560 Mission
(225) Hogan Bindery Co.	.343 Front
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.	.509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.	.340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.	.1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.	.251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.	.440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.	.751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.	.45 Ecker
(200) Slater, John A.	.147-151 Minna
(195) Stumm, E. C.	.675 Stevenson
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.	.117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSELS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The....509-515 Howard

(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight

(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian..340 Sansome

(121) *California Democrat, Cor. Annie and Jessie

(123) *L'Italia Daily News....118 Columbus Ave.

(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay

(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth

(94) *Journal of Commerce, Cor. Annie and Jessie

(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp

(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson

(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson

(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission

(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento

(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson

(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary

(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome

(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson

(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co....573 Mission

(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third

(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co....563 Clay

(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery

(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.

(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front

(207) Western Process Engraving Co....76 Second

STEREOTYPER AND ELECTROTYPER.

(212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.

Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.

Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.

Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.

Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.

Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.

National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.

Ocean Shore Railroad.

Pacific Box Factory.

Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.

Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.

Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market

Schmidt Lithograph Co.

Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.

Southern Pacific Company.

United Cigar Stores.

Western Pipe and Steel Company.

White Lunch Cafeteria.

H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and Clement street, grocer.

Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Sid M. Tiers, formerly a member of this union and a member of the "Call" chapel, has been down in Los Angeles for over a year. When the war broke out between this country and Germany he responded to his country's call and enlisted in the aviation service of the U. S. He has passed all of his examinations and is now in the actual service.

Thos. A. Boyle, a nephew of Auditor Thos. Boyle, and an apprentice member of this union, who learned his trade at the Sunset Publishing Co., was among the first draft quota from this city. Mr. Boyle made application at the last meeting of No. 21 for full membership. He was very anxious to be admitted to full membership before going to camp, and a special meeting of the membership committee was called to consider his case. His election will come up at the next meeting of the union.

Harold Baruh, son of M. Baruh of Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., also left with the first of the city's draft quota last Wednesday.

At this time no definite word has come from Indianapolis regarding the union's arbitration proceedings.

Our delegates to the convention have all returned. Phil Johnson got back last Thursday and Ellis arrived last Saturday. Both look well and none the worse for the rainy weather encountered in Colorado Springs.

Jos. Rickard, formerly a member of this union, now of Oakland, has been elected to represent that union in the convention of the State Federation of Labor in Sacramento next month.

The board of trustees concluded its annual session at the Home last week, transacting many matters relating to improvements and other subjects of interest. It decided to purchase the small strip of land lying south and west of the Home. This land, which many people have always considered as a part of the Home grounds, lies directly outside the entrance and has been much sought after by real estate men of Colorado Springs. The land will be cleared up and made a part of the large lawn leading from the street car tracks to the Home. The addition of the new land will complete the grounds owned by the Home and make the line run entirely to the car tracks on the west. The new land is 94x170 feet. Resident Trustee McCaffrey and Superintendent Daley were authorized to make the purchase.

Political gossip from Colorado Springs brings the dope that Donald Swinehart of Chicago will oppose President Scott in the election next year. Fred J. Terry of Atlanta will oppose Walter Barrett for first vice-president, and W. E. Merritt for secretary-treasurer against J. W. Hays. Merritt was a candidate at the last election in 1916, but was defeated by Hays.

An increase in wages, averaging 10 per cent, was put into effect in the State Printing Office on the first of this month. This advance, states State Printer Robert Telfer, will affect all the employees from linotype operators to janitors. The present wage will run as follows: Printers \$5.00, operators \$5.75 to \$6.25, pressmen \$5.00, bookbinders \$5.00. The employees of the State Printing office are also allowed fifteen days annually on pay.

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MEMBER OF S. F. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 21

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet first and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; other Mondays in evening at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Mechanics' Hall.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chaffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Germaine Hall, 15th and Mission. J. Dorfman, Secretary.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Constructors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Russ Hall, 235 Montgomery.
Elevator Constructors No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 742 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Mondays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Stewart.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1256 Market.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roess Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
 Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 828 Mission.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

THE UNION LABEL, AND WHY.

We have heard the glories of labor sounded in speech, and read it on the printed page during the week that is past to the end that the importance of the place that the worker occupies may be presented to the world. We as members of organized labor must be the first to recognize our own place in the world's affairs and act in accordance with it. The dignity of labor must be upheld. The man who brings skill, perseverance and patience to his work is entitled to his share of consideration in the final settlement. One of the methods of putting this matter before the people is the union label, which operates so that union workers and their friends buy merchandise made by their fellow union workers, and not by those who would break down their ideals. Eagleson & Co., 1118 Market street, are doing their part in manufacturing men's and women's wear of first-class character, bearing the union label, and we must patronize those who help our cause.

BOOKBINDERS GAIN.

At Indianapolis, officers of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders report that 635 new members have been enrolled the past month, making the total good standing membership 12,630.

Colorado Springs Bookbinders' Union No. 72 has established the Denver wage scale of \$24 and \$12 for women. Former rates were \$21 and \$9.

Pueblo, Colo., rates of \$18 for men and \$7 for women have been advanced by Bookbinders' Union No. 157 to \$24 and \$12, respectively.

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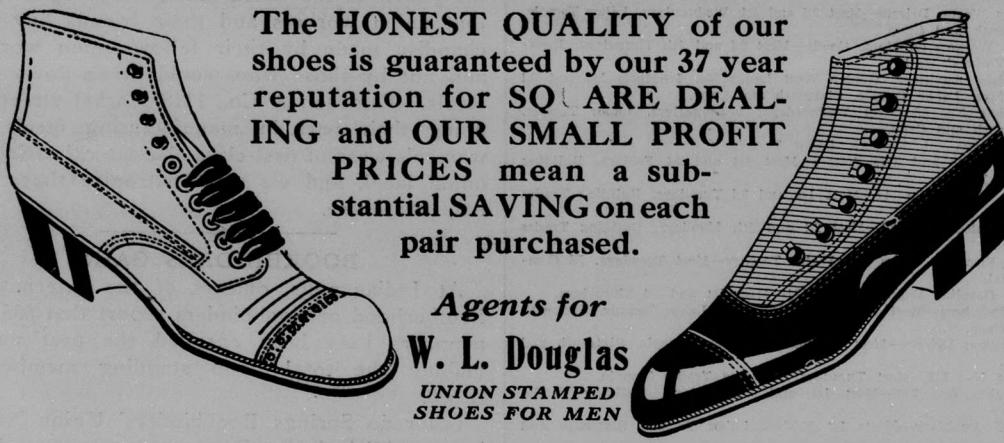
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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

During the past week the following deaths in union ranks have occurred: Thomas E. Blaney of riggers and stevedores; Ernest Anderson of painters; John Frederick Haldin of marine engineers; and Rudolph Danton Mayrhofer of butchers.

City Attorney George Lull has rendered an opinion that the Park Commissioners have the right to pay compensation for industrial accidents or compensation insurance premiums out of the park funds. Their jurisdiction over such funds is plenary under the charter and the compensation act imposes a liability upon the park funds for the death or injury of park employees.

The Stockton trade unionists are doing their bit in assisting the striking carmen of San Francisco. George A. Dean, business agent of the Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County, shipped last week 160 sacks of onions for distribution among the families of the men on strike.

Congressman John I. Nolan of the Fifth Congressional District, who has been ill for several weeks suffering from stomach trouble, was taken to Mary's Help Hospital Saturday. Nolan has been some time at Adams and Boyes Springs.

Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher has been elected to represent the Jitney Bus Drivers' Union in the Labor Council. Gallagher severed his connection with the Labor Council a few months ago, after having represented the Photo Engravers' Union in the central body for many years.

A. W. Brouillet, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, spoke at the exercises at the University of California last Monday morning, conducted under the auspices of the department of economics. Brouillet spoke on "Fundamental

ments of the Labor Movement," and reviewed the labor situation of the bay districts for the past year, especially in regard to industries affected by the war.

At the last meeting of Butchers' Union No. 117 an agreement was signed with the Butchers' Board of Trade to close all butcher shops in San Francisco on Saturday nights at 6 o'clock. Closing time in the past has been 8 o'clock on Saturday nights. The butchers also received a \$2 increase in wages, bringing their weekly wage up to \$24.

United Laborers' Union No. 1 inaugurated a new wage scale September 1st, with a minimum wage of \$3.50 a day. This is an increase of 50 cents a day over the previous wage. The Building Trades Council has approved the new scale. Many of the contractors already are paying the new wage and little trouble is expected in securing its adoption by all employers. The work is eight hours.

A wartime Labor Day address of unusual vigor and deep and clear insight into the problems of the time, was the magnificent oration delivered by John Francis Neylan at the joint celebration in the Stadium on Labor Day, 1917. He spoke on the new system of government that is being established, and while occupying the office as chairman of the State Board of Control Mr. Neylan exemplified in a measure the system he so eloquently explained. In the same degree as the wards of the State have benefited through Mr. Neylan's courage and energy in eliminating petty graft in State institutions, so may the hosts of organized labor benefit by supporting the principles of the new deal in government so well described and advocated by him in this memorable speech.

FEDERAL CHILD LABOR LAW.

Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin recently returned from a conference called in Washington, D. C., by the United States Department of Labor to outline the administration of the Federal Child Labor law, which is in effect since September 1st.

Commissioner McLaughlin has just been notified that as the result of this conference "California has been designated by the Board of Secretaries, in accordance with section 5 of the act, as a State in which the employment or work certificates issued under State authority will be accepted as having the same force and effect as certificates of age issued under the Federal act."

The Federal Child Labor law provides that no child under 14 years of age may be employed in any factory, mill, workshop or cannery in the United States whose products are to be shipped in interstate commerce, and no child under 16 years of age may be employed in any mine or quarry. It also provides that no child under 16 years of age may be employed longer than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week, or between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. In order for the employer to protect himself, the act requires that he have on file certificates for any child under the age of 16 years.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

The usual program at the New Mission Theatre will be shown Sunday, Monday and Tuesday and on Wednesday and Thursday the New Mission has made arrangements to show the official British War Pictures that have caused so much comment at its first showing in San Francisco, entitled, "The Tanks," or the Battle of Ancre. This picture is absolutely authentic in every respect as it was taken right on the battlefields of Europe and shows the exact conditions of the war in Europe. There is absolutely no gruesome sights in this photoplay—it simply shows the action of those tanks and the different parts of the European battlefield and how the men are quartered. Friday and Saturday Jack Pickford and Louise Huff will be shown in "What Money Can't Buy," and the usual added feature.

The management of the New Mission Theatre has donated \$1,000 to the striking carmen. The benefit will be held at the New Mission Theatre from September 1st to 30th. Tickets may be had from any member of the carmen's union.

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